NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEWSBOY. 12mo. pp. 527. J. C. Derby.

The illustration of the peculiar aspects of city life has become a hackneyed theme, and scarcely affords promise of fresh interest, even in a work of original power. The writer of the present story has had this disadvantage to contend with. and has overcome difficulties which would have proved fatal to ordinary talent. Although no name appears upon the title-page, it is easy to detect a practiced hand, a keen observation of life, and an uncommon force of dramatic expression, in the composition of the volume. Connected with the biography of a metropolitan newsboy, is a bright thread of romance, which does not interfere with the main purpose of the writer, while it gives occasion for several impassioned and effective delineations of character. The here of the story is taken from the streets, but, upon intimate acquaintance, turns out to be one of the noblemen of nature, cherishing high thoughts under a rude exterior,-practicing the best virtues of chivalry in a plain way, -unconscious of anything remarkable in his conduct .and showing that goodness of purpose can often do more for the character than the training of the schools. Of course, the portraiture of the Newsboy must be highly idealized, but it exhibits nothing strained or impossible, unless it is taken for granted that the destiny of the individual is irreversibly shaped by outward circumstances. He is a type of a sincere, generous, and kindly nature, exposed to the grosser forms of temptation, without etain-learning a certain homely wisdom by the discipline of his calling-easily excited to sympathy by the spectacle of suffering—and without any spice of the Pharisee or precisian, always doing the right thing at the right time, from an inevitable inward impulse. The writer has abstaiged from coloring his excellences too highly. Bob, the newsboy, is one of the finest of fellows, to be sure, but he is not paraded as a model of the superfine. He does not love to drink, or to smoke, and uses words as plain as a Quaker's, but he is a New-York newsboy, after all-an amateur of pea-nuts and the drama, and cries his "mornin' papers' and "extras" with as rich an unction as the most vociferous of his compatriots. The auther's own admiration of Bob, we will admit, is sometimes expressed in a sort of "hallelujah metre," which will only furnish food for scoffers, but which is not called for by anything in the henest, downright worth of the newsboy himself. For instance, the following paragraph is decidedly too sublime for the occasion, and will win less sympathy than it repeis. "I learned to await the coming of the Newsboy with solemn expectancy, and the shuffling of his weary feet grew to have a majesty about them; his ragged habiliments were right royal robes over his great heart, and the brimless bat became him like a regal crown; for Bob had that innate dignity of soul which neither crown ner scepter could augment." But we must pardon a good deal to the spirit of favoritism, especially toward one's own intellectual offspring; and no reader, however coldly critical, can deny that Bob exercises a strange magnetic power, which may easily prompt an enthusiastic nature to extravagant language.

ter. "Bob never knew he was a hero. He had come up. he hardly knew how, amid creatures as forlors as himself. He had known bunger, and cold, and misery, in every shape. He had been the companion of the outcast from the first dawning of his existence. One guardian after another of the forlorn boy had died or grown weary of the charge, so that only an indistinct memory of hunger and cold, and achings of the limbs, and pains of the head, remained to him. A creeping child, he had been kicked over the threshold, not in absolute cruelty, but because he was in the way, and the inmates lacked bread and elbow-room, for when did ever hunger make the heart loving, or cold make it warm, or nakedness make it tender and protective?" . . . "But Bob was a sturdy child, and knew better than to creep long. While he paddled about upon all fours he presented a read mark for the idle foot, a tempting mark for the careless or cruel foot, so with lusty sinews the boy sculled away to one side when footsteps approached; and soon by dint of aid from walls and broken chairs his little head was up and his feet planted-yes, planted, for there was that about Bob, that once fixed with his head upper most in the world, you might kill him outright, but you could never make him bite the dust again." . . "Thus had Bob come up-he pever knew how. His first memories were of thrift. He had sought for old pins and rusty nails, and bits of cloth in the gutter, when he could hardly walk; next he had picked up chips, which he carried in a basket upon his head. Then there was an interregaum; he did not know what happened -he might have been sick. Many who had looked after him were gone, he could n't tell how nor why. He had an indistinct memory of long white bexes-very many of them-coming and going. He had rides upon a cart sometimes; and, altegether, he did n't seem to have done anything, and jet had slept and earen. The cholera had decimated the miserable locality. At length be found himself in the street-he didn't knew where to go. He was but a little fellow, and he stood looking at the people as they went along, and wondering where they came from and whither they were going. He began to feel hungry, and a terrible fear came upon him. Everybody seemed to have some other body who cared for them, who exchanged a word, a smile, or even a blow, showing they stood in relation to some other body in the world; but there he stood, a poor, little, unlovely child, and nobody cared for him. He was dirty, very dirty-he had nothing but rage, and scanty of these.' At length, Bob makes the acquaintance of an

We are let into the mysteries of our news-

boys's antecedents, in a vigorously-written chap-

older newshoy, on whom he had fastened himself in a sort of despair. This was Sam, an experienced member of the craft, and by him he was seen initiated into his destined vocation; Sam bas a dash of the hero himself, and his little history, his loves, his hopes, and his early death form a well-conceived episode in the story. We are introduced to the "young lady." who becomes Sam's wife, in this passage:

When Sam took Bob nader his protection, he when sem took Bob marer his protection, he often spoke mysteriously of "Our Clai," and httle Bob learned that there was something upon Sam's mind which he didn't comprehend. Sometimes he would say, "Our Galgrows, Bob, also grows every day, Bob," and then he would reb bis hands as he set on the beach in the City Hall Park, fronting where the the besch is too they that raw, reduced was and water was made to cense, but does not, slowly rubting his bands over his siender legs, and looking into the face of little Bob, now and then, in a very solomn manner. Then he were all by gene many hours, and

when he next rested after the labors of the day, Sam would be deeply absorbed.

"Our Gal is goin to be a scholard," he would say; and sometimes, in the love-scenes of the play, poor Sam in the pit would be greatly agitated, and would whisper to Bob.

"That's like our Gal, blame me if it is n't."

Often when Sam laid himself to sleep visions came and want, strange, but beautiful, for love is no respecter of persons, and where he makes his advent, whether it be with prince or beggar, he showers his roses as freely over the ragged gabardine as over the jeweled rabe. So it was with Sam year by year, and the little orphan became his teacher, and learned to wait his coming, and to greet him with a welcome that many an aching, defrauded heart might have envied.
"Our Galia pious, "ejaculated Sam, one day. "Bob, I wishes you could see our Gal, and hear her talk so small," and Sam felt a tear roll down his face, which he took upon the end of his thamb and eyed suspiciously, but it prevented him from anying more at that time.
One day Sam helped Bob to so extra ablution at

small," and Sam felt a tear roll down his face, which he took upon the end of his thumb and eyed suspiciously, but it prevented him from saying more at that time.

One day Sam helped Bob to so extra ablution at the hydrant; the pockets of each were filled with boiled eggs, crackers, &c., and they took the steamer for Staten Island. Neither talked as they went down the neble bay—the most beautiful in the world—for Sam was deeply absorbed in his own thoughts, and our Bob being naturally taciture, unless deeply excited, kept close to his arm in silence. The two boys wandered about in the same manner, now gathering a wild blossom, and now stopping to look at the sumptucus houses of the rich Staten Islanders. Passing one of these they looked through a gate where a misiature lake was hedged about with shrubbery, and a fairy-like hoat with silken streamers floated by the marge. A pair of stately swans sailed out of their covert, curving their long, slender necks with queenly pride. The boys looked on with amazement, totally ignorant of what they were. At length two young girls spiperared, and tossed bits of bread to the birds, and scattered crumbs at their feet, till a brood of doves came to gather them up. It was a sweet picture of innecence and wealth, nature and art, and the two homseless boys looked on with an interest in which no self commingled. To Bob it was no more than a show picture upon the curtains of a theater. To Sem it brought up the image of Mary.

"Our Gal' menat a living creature.

The ywandered on till they came to a secluded nock the trackers.

into his face, for the first time comprehending that "Our Gai" meant a living creature.

They wandered on till they came to a secluded nook at the lower end of the island, where the broad sea stretches far as the eye can reach, and a gove of trees rendered it a most sheltered and besutiful retreat. The sight of the ocean to a boy is always a prompting for a swim, and here Sam gave Bob his first lesson in the art. He was an apt scholar, and needed little teaching, being, as he said, "sea-born."

As the sun began to shoot his golden arrows athwart the branches of the trees, they were admonished to return.

b." a-ked Sam, with unwonted animation.
"Fust rate," cried Bob, without knowing anything

"Fust rate," cried Bob, without knowing anything abous the matter.

And Sam and Mary, with the sanction of the good Sisters, did go, but Bob was n't asked. On their way to the steamer. Sam, in a new suit, encountered many of his companions, who, after nodding at him familiarly, as they went by stopped looking after them till they doubled the next corner, and then having relieved themselves by a prolonged whistle, went on to sell their papers and tell what they had seen.

Here is a picture of Sam and Mary's house-

keeping in Anthony-st., which is not without some touches of nature:

It was true Mary had left the Asylum, notwithstanding the vigilance of the good Sisters, and a priest had pronounced them "one in the holy bonds of matrimony." Soon a small room in a third story in Anthony-st. received sunsiry little furnishings, and when Sam and Mary went to the Sisters and implored their forgiveness, and begged them sometimes to come and see them and guide them, they releated and helped them in many ways. The Newsbays also were very proud of "Our Gal," as they all called Mary, and not one of them that didn't veature at some time to call upon her, and to present her with some pretty testimonial of regard.

Mary was so gentle, so sweet and loving, and withal so orderly, that the little third story room seemed to the unsophisticated Newsboys no other than a heaven. When they went there, they prepared themselves as if for a sacrament and what "Our Gal" said, and how "Our Gal" looked, was long the theme of talk among them. Some thought it had been the ruin of Sam, who was too happy to be boisterous; and fishely datek declared. "Our Gal had made a spooney out of him;" yet, upon the whole, there

terous; and flashy Jack declared. Our Gat had made a spooney out of him;" yet, upon the whole, there was a general sentiment of approval among the boys. Bob was the favorite guest, nothing more. He was now amply able to look after bimself, and unless a woman is concerned, a Newsboy is apt to think a roof altogether a superfluity. Indeed, many of the boys, as they leaned against a stack of bricks in the txilipht, or sat upon the besches in the Battery, were apt to commissivate the condition of Sam as being little besches an involved ment.

g, Bob, in the course of his duty, found One morning, Bob, in the course of his duty, found opportunity to go in the vicinity of Sun's room. The latter recognized him with a hearty shake of the hard, and a face in which you couldn't hardly say which wanted most to show itself—a smile, or a tear. Seizing Bob by the hard, and stooping half down and pointing, as if the object were small, like a bird, he cried:

cried:

"There she goes; see her—our Gal; look at her fee!—pat, pat, tat, pat, tat, just like a pigeon; see her go so rippent; and that 'cre shawl bugged into her little back! Blast me, Bob, if I don't believe she's one of the angels come down out of a pieter I saw one up in the Apollo."

Then Sam took Bob up the three pair of stairs, and

one of the angels come down out of a picter I saw once up in the Apollo."

Then Sam took Bob up the three pair of stairs, and showed him bits of comfort that looked like inxuries to his untutored cycs. There was a loaf of bread of Mary's make, nicely covered with a napkin; there were pretty garments hanging to the wail; but the grand triumph seemed to be a nicely starched and ironed shirt upon which Mary had just sewed a button.

"She did it, Bob; them small pickers of her'n went into the suds. I tell ye; and look here—there's her little backet, a sticker for pins and needles, them scissors, that strawberry—all no bigger that or provided in the strawberry—all on bigger that or provided in the strawberry—all on bigger that or provided into a flow of tears, in when he was alied and abetted by Bob.

The finale of Sam's career is thus eigen.

The finale of Sam's career is thus given:

But a change came, as change will come to high and low. It was runnored that poor "Sam was struck right down—knocked clean over, like a butcher's ox," the boy said. Bob hastened to the side of his friend. He was met at the door by Sister Agrace, whose pale, sweet face wore a beavenly calm always, and the item upon it now made it only the more lovely. "Our little lamb has gone to the fold of the Good

Sepherd, the said, and drow saids a sheet that screened the bed. There was Mary, pale, but be suit, sleeping the sleep that knows no waking in this world; and on her becom, sleeping the same sleep, lay a little habe, hardly divided from its mother. The long dark lashes that always reemed to brood lovingly ever her eyes, scarcely more than shaded thear law, the bine outline being painted upon the transparent lid. Time had not yet matured her girlish beauty, and the sweet mouth and round cheek were soft and smiling as in life.

seit and scaling as in inc.

Sam was stretched upon the floor by the bedsids; at the movement of the door ne started up and recog-

Onr Gal," he ejaculated—he could say no more

"One Gal." he ejaculated—he could say no more for the gushing tears which now, for the first time, come to his relief. The good Sasterbrought him tood, and put back the damp har from his forehead, all the time repeating her prayers in a low voice, which had the effect to soothe the sufferer.

Bob looked at poor little Mary and her child; he, child as he was—and his great heart could not hold back its grief—he wept aloud; and it seemed to him that a thousand times he had seen men and women lying just so cold and still, and a thousand times he had wept in agony, but never before had he soon death beautiful. Always before he had wern aghistly aspect, as full of terror as of awe; but now as was peaceful, and fair, and gentle, as if a dear one had gone forme suddenly, or as if the angels had looked in and carried away one of their kind; and the tears he shed came from the holiest and tenderest chancher of of his heart. It didn't seem strange to him that Sam or his heart. It didn't been strange to him that Sam or his heart. It didn't been a drop of water; and when couldn't swallow even a drop of water; and when Sister Agence bathed his cold, white temples, and repeated, 'Come unto me, ad ye that are heavy lade and I will give you rest. I will send the Comfort and all tears shall be wiped from their eyes," lit and all tears shall be wiped from their eyes, and Beb did not wonder that Sam lifted up his eyes, and kept them fixed so long upward. He did not wonder that he said, "Oh, the might is edged. "Mary-Mury nariling, Sam's a dying he is." And when Sister Aznace I hit his head back, and loosened his throat, and appinitied water in his face, Bob grasped his part cold, had hand in soth of his and called him tondy by mane:

handles of the fair and called him loady by name:

"Sam, Sam, good, kind Sam, onen year eyes.

And Sam do open them, and whaspered smilingly,
"Sam's got through—he's goin one long bear—Sam's
cried his last paper, Bob. Oar Gal's a alling of him
—she's a cabint of me, Bob," and the Newsbry's
—ia'rei arrival," was to an macon we ld. Life went
out with him, when Mary died. His enjoyments
is were lew, his hopes and his desires limited to the being of the fair culd who had been the one star in he
office of the fair culd who had been the one star in he
office of the sam of meon, or any star to him. Alt
was blank—he could only die. And so the only love
that came to his great heart, broke it slow.

Stater Agnace teld the cross to his lipe, and the dylight of the sam of the could only all the country had been all the same to his great heart, broke it slow.

Stater Agnace teld the cross to his lipe, and the dypeated tre presently. He smilled wash size lepeated tre presently. It all who are last

her thin, pale hand over his heart, she felt its pulse beat an Amen as the Amen fell from her own lips. We will not follow the track of the Newsboy's history, as we presume it will not fail to be gen erally read, nor stop to comment on the delineations of Flashy Jack, the reckless, high-spirited and unselfish football of fate-of the lovely child Imegen-the dark Spanish villain, Cosmello, or the noble New-York merchant, Mr. Dinamoor. We must not, however, omit to give our readers a

under the red roof of a New-England farm-house. In the meanwhile the family of Mr. Dinsmoor had

specimen of "Aunt Beckey," a worthy old Yankee

spinster, whose original may be seen at any time

In the meanwhile the family of Mr. Dinsmoor had undergone some little change. For awhile the presence of the child Dady had served to arouse F surie to some little consciousness of life, but gradually the sense of hereavement returned with its deadening speil, and her health seemed fasally broken.

Mr. Dinsmoor had summoned to the care of his household a maidee aunt of the family, who, after many conditions, and eschings, as she said, 'that it was a tempting of Providence to visit such a sink of inquity and Sodom of corruption as New-York, yet cut of respect to a member of the family, upon whom God's judgments had undoubtedly fallen for his pride and extravagance, and, taking her life in her hand, as it were she went forth to meet the worst.

Accordingly, Aunt Beckey went reund among all her friends and neighbors, and detailed the circumstances of her penful exodus. With each one she sat a long afternoon, and not till her knitting sheath was duly pinned to her side, and the needle inserted therein, and her goesip seated with work in hand, would she open her mouth to explain what was before her. And thus she went from house to house, and many were the terrible surmises there and then started in regard to the fate of Imagen. Some believed she had been burked and sold to the doctors, others even surmised that the child might have got an unsteady

had been burked and sold to the doctors, others even surnised that the child might have got an unsteady fit into her head, and run off. But other and more dreadful suggestions arose, which were discussed in low whispers, and amid the recounting of other tra-citions of a like import.

Aunt Beckey at length completed her round of visits, and several pairs of good yara-stockings, in the process. Prayers were duly put up in the church for "a sixer bound on a long and perilous juarney—that she might be preserved in every trial, and be made strong to fight a good fight in every temptation of the adversary."

strong to fight a good uges
the adversary.

The time of departure came, and then a drive of
several miles brought Ann: Beckey down to the railroad station. Many of the neighbors accompanied her,
taking charge of sundry articles of necessity and comfort which go to make up the essentials of a spinater's
truth to say nothing could be

taking charge of sundry articles of necessity for twhich go to make up the essentials of a spinster's traveling gear; and, truth to say, nothing could be more respectable than the appearance of Aunt Seekey as she presented herself, for the first time in her life, at the door of the car.

Her tall, straight figure was clad in a spotted mouseline de laine drees cut decently high in the neek, where a white linen collar carefully concealed every inch of skim and bones that might be supposed to exist in that vicinity. Ac obling black pin, holding a fold of white interlocked with a fold of black hair, grarantee the allegisence of the linen collar. A large cottage bonnet, modestly trimmed with green ribbon, and a rather broad green silk cape to still further stade the person in traveling, surmounted her head; and thus, as if this were not enough, her maiden charms were still further screened by a large green barege veil, carefully tied with a green string, which passed under the folds of the green ribbon aloresaid. Aunt Beckey's dress was by ne means of the Broad-Aunt Beckey's dress was by ne means of the Broad-Aunt Beckey's dress was by ne means of the Broad-Aunt Beckey's dress was by ne means of the Broad-Aunt Beckey's dress was by ne means of the Broad-

barege veil, carefully his d with a green string, which passed under the folds of the green ribbon aforesaid.

Aunt Beckey s dross was by no means of the Broadway length, a the contrary, it came some inches above her ankle, the reby effectually preserving it from all contact with dust in the course of her wayfaring. A pair of black morecce shoes, tied with black ribbon, the bows picked out to the full width, black worsted bose of her own knitting, furnished the draping of her lower extremities. Her wrists were covered by the sleeves of the dress closely buttoned—white linen wristbands, folding neatly back.

Ann Beckey had seen to the stowing away of her several trunks, but the bandbox she meisted upon taking under her own especial charge, together with an umbrella, a large carpet-bag, an extra shawl, and 'Baxter's Saints Kest, 'which was to beguile her solitary hours on the way, the latter carefully folded in a large white handkerchtef, from the ends of which pretruded the leaves of the book and the sticks of a mail black fan.

black fan.

Many were the affecting leaves to be taken, the leat words and coursels given and received. Many the kisses left upon the lips of the good spinater, who, after each infliction, carefully wiped her mouth with the pocket handkerchief, folded, as it was, over the beek and fon.

Just as the train gave signs of starting, good Mrs.

Just as the train gave signs of starting, good Mrs. Dender, a small woman, whose thoughts were apt to come a little tate in the day produced quite enexpectedly a large linen sack, which was to shield Annt Beckey's person from the dast and cindersof the road there was a currier—here was a forecast quite overlocked by everybody else, and great was the triumph on the part of Mrs. Donder, who, not content with presenting the garmed, entered the car at the risk of being certred off in the start, that she might button the sack stang about the neck and wrists of Annt Beckey. The little weman hardly had time to faish her twick, and take a last kirs, when the train was in motion, and she gave a great plunge into the arms of her friends apon the platform. Then there was waving of handscrebis is, and last words and shours, in the midst of which Annt Beckey, standing her full hight enveloped as we have seen, appeared to great ad-

midst of which Aunt Beckey, standing her fall hight enveloped as we have seen, appeared to great advantage. Baxter's Saints Kest had tumbled unnoted upon the floor, and the fan rested beside it, while the large handserchief, shook from its folds to its filliest size, waved like a banner, for many miles, from the window of the car.

Aunt Beckey encountered some perils on her way, but nothing absolutely serious transpired. The whiths blew several times with such force and violence as nothing but the most inminent danger could justify. On these occasions Aunt Beckey closed her eyes, and betook herself to her prayers. As the distance from home increased, and she still found herself sound in life and limb, notwithstanding that "thousands of poor less guilty creatures than her lierself, sound in life and limb, notwithstanding that "thousands of poor less guilty creatures than her herself, had been harried without a moment's warning into

had been hurried without a moment's warning into eternity," her confidence increased.

I quote Aunt Beckey's own words above, and it recus to me that the phrise "less guilty than herself" is a sort of orthodex figment, a figure in rhetoric, not designed to convey any very definite idea to the mind; for so far as Aunt Beckey was concerned, never was "infant in its navae" agent, more guildless, more free for se far as Aunt Beckey was concerned, never was "infant in its nurse's arms" more guileless, more free from all evil, than she. If you marked Anut Beckey, with her large, open eyes rounded into wonder, as sae lecked about her, her cheek smooth and hand as a child's, and her hair, with now and then a whate thread, so streoghly combed upon each side of her head, and tied in a strong string behind, where it was knotted into the hard-st possible knot or club, you would say at once that no lamb was more innocent than Anat Beckey.

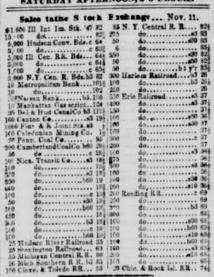
Between Boston and Providence Aunt Beckey encountered a pele, intellectual-looking man, who, in a

Between Boston and Providence Aunt Bookey encontered a pale, intellectual-looking man, who, in a
modest, humble ture of voice, asked if he should take
a sent beside her. She was rather pleased than otherwire at this, and when he took up Baxter's SantaKest, and turning the leaves awhile, said, with a deep
sign, "A godly book, ma'am, and I doubt not many
are new singing the songs of the Lamb who, but for
this book, would be consigned to utter darkness," the
whole of Aunt Beckey's heart went out toward him.
She turned her round eyes full upon him, with said
on expression of plous admiration as could only come on expression of pious admiration a from the virgin heart of forty five.

This exemplary individual succeeded in beguiling the tediousness of the journey by his matruetive conversation, and relieving Aunt Beckey of her carpet-bag, and a store of bank bins which she carried in her pocket. After this, the story hastens rapidly to a close, but not without placing the here in situations, which reveal his manly worth in a brilliant light. The strength of the author is evidently given to the illustration of this character, but, at the same time, the velume abounds wite incidental scenes, which serve to highten and diversify the interest of its perusal. Indeed, the work is remarkable among the swarm of atories with a similar intent, for the variety, as well as the attractiveness of its delinestions. The writer does not perpetually harp on one string. In addition to the lively representation of actual life, in its most ordinary phases, we have a rich vein of remantic incident, and frequent passages of admirable number and pathos. The tone of the parrative, in its moral bearings, s pure and excellent. With no mawkish affectation of sentiment, it appeals to the high-st motives, and never strains for effect by making piquant disclosures to gratify a merida love of exsitement. The whole construction and development of the work betray more than common skill and enitivation, and favorably distinguish it from the productions which mistake along for originality and indecency for efrength.

First Evening Edition.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 2 O'CLOCK.



dson River Market Boats.

Hudson River Market Bonts.

Freight List of Cattle and Farm Produce peaceally.
Reported Expressly for The New York Daily Tribane.
Capt. Retcham, of barge Ulster County, from New Palta and fins. arrived at what foot of Marrayat. Now 9, reborts he following articles by the vergage, viz. 1 Veal Calf. 8 Sheep and Lambs. 2 careases Reed. 350 do. Pork, 8,000 fb. dressed. Fallers, 150 Foods, 2 bits Ergs, 50 tehs Butter averaging 25 h, 666 bales Hay, 100 do. Shaw. 30 bbla. Rev Flour, 200 do. Cert Feed. 30 do. Beckwheat, 4 do. Petanoes, 25 do. Apples, 100 sides Leather, 200 empty Barrels, 10 bids Hair.
Capt. Halsted, of the barge Ministak, from Newburgh, privide at what floot of Warrenett, Nov. 9, records the following articles by the voyage, viz. 25 Beever, 6 Milk Cowe 15 leaf Calves, 150 Sheep and Lambs. 2 Horses, Rearrases Geof, 10 do. Mutten, 460 do. Pork, 1,000 in dressed Poultry, 80 downty averaging 55 B. 5 frikins do. averaging 102 B. 75 bales fay, 75 bbla. Rye, 12 do. Potatoes, 15 do. Apples, 1do. Cidar, 50 dide Leather, 5 boxes Paper, 10 bales do., 3 base Game, 5 do. Sam.
Cost. Gre. of the barge Colombia, from Melcon, arrived at

O CENTERA TORITION & Section Concession.	and the state of t
RECAPITUI	ATION.
de t	ATION 50 ST 245 Souter fixins av 50 B 245 Souter fixins av 100 B 51 Lay, bales (025 Straw bales 250 gr Flour bales 250 orn Weal, bars 250 orn Weal
ork carrages 776 F	otatoes, bila
gwis	inegar, bbls 2
25.1	Sales of Goods
ggs, bbis 7	

The steamship America has been signalled, and will reach ber dock at Boston about 12 o'clock, M.

ELECTION RETURNS.

DELAWARE COUNTY.

We have returns from all the towns except Roxeary, which, it is said, will give Clark a majority of 75 to 100. Should this be so, Clark will be even with Seymour in the county, and may be ahead.

DR. ISAIAH DECK NOT ABSCONDED-HIS DEFENSE.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune Siz: I cannot but hope and expect that you will award me the same privilege for defence in your col-umns, that you have allowed another party for my accusation—in the merciless statement in which my painful case has been dragged into publicity. I never had the remotest intention of avoiding strict inquiry, or determination to shrink from any investigation, however much appearances were against me, and resolved to abide the consequences, be they what they

I was totally unaware that I had absconded, or was a fugitive from justice, until I read a most unsparing article referring to me in your last Weekly. I have been a resident of this city (with occasional vis-its of duty to neighboring states) for upwards of three menths—bave repeat-dly written to counsel on both sides of this case, and my location has never been concealed. My engagements here on some important sci-

cealed. My engagements here on some important scientific investigations, have occupied my whole time, and I entreated a postponement of my case till I had completed and could be released from them; and of this I can brite ample evidence on my return to New York, which will be immediate.

I received an abrupt notice from my connect late in the day preceding that on which my case was called. I was prestrated by illness, and with unfinished duties urged my inability to be present, assuring I would not fail to meet it if more latitude were allowed, which might have been granted without inconvenience: I received no reply and I considered it postpoxed till next term.

next term.

Pleading my own cause single-handed, and without a relative in this country, and, since my bitter persea relative in this country, and, since my observed persentions, comparatively friendless, except through those who believe the exaggerations. I know I am addressing many late friends among your readers who have no feeling in common with those enaking past occurrences a subject of idle talk; and, though I would not willingly intrude upon the privacy of, nor ald one crop to the cup of sorrow of the lady's family above alluded to cender and the unenviable notoriety of the

crop to the cup of serrow of the lady's family above alluded to, evador and the menviable notoriety of the affair compels me to conceal neither names nor position in my own defense.

I will merely name, I was not connected in the Crystal Palace affair with the scientific gentlemen named. My cooperation with them was in an entirely distinct matter, and whatever similar public or private left, the property of the cooperation with them was in an entirely distinct matter, and whatever similar public or private active. vate position I may have filled in a four years' active residence in New-York has, I trust, been conceded

vate position I may have filled in a four years' active residence in New York has, I trust, been conceded not to be without honor or credit.

I have never denied my marriage, in 1843, with Miss Charlotte Vere de Vere, and whatever the lady's position may have been in wealth, mine was at least equal. Though I had no titled patrician connections, the respectability of my family, and the enment position of my father at Cambridge, readered it no feasilists, on either side, and the "quandering of her "fortune in a short dissipation" consisted, during a four years' union, is our reasonable enjoyment of the social elegancies and retinements of life, which our previous mutual associations fully entitled us to. I deny ill-treatment of her. These who know me in private life will certify that I am incapable of such acts—that my habits are purely domestic, and I require no better or conclusive evidence than that of the lady herself, who I trust will be here to tashify to its truth. From family circumstances, which need no mension here and which, to spare murual feelings, shall pass unnoticed, a deed of separation, proposed by myself, and sanctioned by our respective parents, as executors and bondemen, (and subsequently, I believe, rained by the Consisterial or Arches Court of England,) was entered into between us. It was considered irrevocable and final. By it we were mutually free to act as we pleased, irrespective of each other, "as if he or she were single, or unmarried." Leance the works of the deed. She was matress of sidered irrevocable and final. By it we were mutually free to act as we pleased, irrespective of each other, "as if he or she were single, or unmarried." I quote the words of the deed. She was mistross of her own possessions, and my whole property addite insurances were agined to her father for her benefit and separate maintenance, there being no issue by this marriage and I resigned every claim to her future expectancies, which are considerable, and which otherwise, in the event of no marriage settlement, I had a legal right to eajoy. Does this look like a case of desertion? For although all communication had ceased between us, the de Vere family were failly as are, from mine, of my locations, when I was parsuing my profession in different parts of Ecrope. These and other evidences of an excalpatory charge-ber, are all recorded in the affiliavits and documents in the possession of Messra. W. C. Burrell and my counsel, Jonas B. Phillips, Eaqs.

Previous to any engagement with the lady I subsequently married. (Mas Louise Halpin, of Dablin, then residing with her mother and namly in South Brooklyn, I took especial pains to lay my case out or a legal authority, then looked upon as a responsible man, who trave me, after some examination, an opinion that I was a free agest to marry. "Fire years "had passed since any communication with the first "wife, were divoced in heart, and so long as accomber marriage in the English Courts, and so long as accomber merriage was not disputed in this, my adopted "country, it would be legal." They the de Veres subsequently occlined to laterier in any way with any marriage with Mise Halpin, and remanded passive,

"the de Vere family being most sexious to annul the "marriage in the Reglish Courts, and so long as ano"ther marriage was not disputed it this, my adopted
"country, it would be legat." They the de Veres
subsequently declined to interier in any way with my
marriage with Miss Halpin, and remanded passive,
until a con infraire was sent out, by my consent, by
until a con infraire was sent out, by my consent, by
until a con infraire.

the latter, to obtain evidence, and the expenses of which I agreed to keep the family free from, on certain conditions, and which I still bind myself to. The necessary verification for these are also in the hands of the above gentlemen.

I consider that the three mosths elapsing between my proposal and marriage was amply sufficient for the preliminary inquiries which are usual in the case of a comparative atrance. My character was open to series.

preliminary inquiries which are usual in the case of a comparative stranger. My character was open to sorn-tiny through my family in England, and my numerous Dublin friends, who were not unknown to the lady's friends and relatives, and with whom there was constant communication—and my firm impression then was, that my peculiar position was known and tacitly acquiesced in, on both sides; but lost any slur or reflection should now be cast on this aminable family, I am bound in justice to admit, and I do it without any reservation, that by their subsequent acts I do not think they were cognizant of it, and excuerate them from all knowledge in the circumstances, which I fully gave them the opportunity of inquiring into; neither was I hurrying the marriage on for any sinister purpose; nor was the disparity of years (the lady being twenty four and snyself thirty-three urged or named as a great objection.

I assert that no witnesses were procured from Eng-

I assert that no witnesses were procured from Eugland at the expense of the State, although the funds were effered. The indictment was founded solely upon affidavits of resident parties, and the letters rewere effered. The indictment was founded solely upon affidavits of resident parties, and the letters received, and every advantage was taken of my three months absence in the West Indias to preclude any chance of my refutation before the Grand Jary. I knew nothing of matters until my return to my wife's house, when I gave up myself without a wear and—the officer holding it not arriving till he was sent for, some eight hours after. I applied for bail only to one party beside a friend of the family. My present bondsman, who I knew to be a man of weath, was introduced to me by a responsible firm in the city, who could not, as partners, become security. I do not believe Mr. Barrett protest of against it on the part of the ledy. The brother raved about it, but was powerless; and Mr. B. assured me he himself had applied to the Court to release me on my own recogn. sauces, but it was objected to.

I offered no opposition to the civil action for divorce, through the advice of the late Mr. Blunt and my counsel, as any favorable evidence I might bring to bear might place my wife and child to whose future alone I looked) in an equivocal and painful position, which the decree now granted will aver, and the entire expenses of which, as well as all other legal claims, I have agreed to defray.

Though estrayed, through private matters, from the elicest member of my family, since my father's decease, I am yet in the habit of receiving and returning letters to some or other member, almost monthly, and have never forged letters for the purposed for a sister to reside in this country, with me, owing to past events. These letters and justes speak for themselves, and have letters begging me not to discontinua writing, and arrangements had lately been proposed for a sister to reside in this country, with me, owing to past events. These letters and justes speak for themselves, and have been agent, within twalve months

neives, and have been affered for inspection to my accusers, but were declined.

No letter to the Solicitor of the de Vere family had, to my knowledge, been sent, within twelve months of the time of my acquaintance with Miss Halpin; and any letter which I may have forwarded to Wan, de Vere himself, on another matter alluded to, was entirely at the request of a parent prostrated by fatal sickness, and who was then not aware of my engagement to any other lady. The explanatory letter accompanying that one has been cruelly withheld by my accusers, but would put a very different rater-pretation when the assertions made.

we accessers, but would get a very affective taker precention upon the assertions made.

The accusations that I had "twice since attempted to commit the same crime in the morth of Ireland and England," carry their own direct falsity with them. I merely visited for one week the north of Ireland, on a geological excursion, and knew no families there, and have resided in England but once since my separation, and that was in the midst of my own pands or the committee the committee of the committee

a geological excursion, and knew no families there, and have resided in England but once since my separation, and that was in the midstof my own jamily carde, who gave me abone and consolation under my then blighted prospects. My subsequent residence was selely in Dublin, previous to my departure for this country, excepting a professional tour in Spain and Egypt.

I again assert, I had no intention of evading an investigation before a legal tribunal. If I have unintentionally and unthickingly violated those laws which morality and the usages of society domand should be respected I am willing to suffer the penalty, and court not public sympathy, and have rejected foreign engagements in order to meet my accusars.

I have removed no property beyond the jurisdiction of the Court; my library, reientific instruments, and other effects, are precisely as on my return from New Grenada, and the only valuables I have turned into cash, at a considerable loss, to meet the heavy expenses consequent upon this action, are some coastly presents which I had brought from Jamaica for my wife and her family, and which, when othered, were advised to be rejected by their counsel.

No secret was made of my marriage in this country; it was announced in English and Irish papers to the very thresholds of our families, and the issual courtessies extended to all friends abroad, and in certect faith of its legality. I had taken precautions for a life insurance effected in favor of Miss Halpin, and all the usual formalities required for her, as my wife, to succeed to real estate. We resided within one block of her family when settled, and were in most amicable relationship with the m, and constantly referred to by their matual friends in Ireland. Surely, if any consciousness of guilt existed, or fear of exposure, such open confidence could not have existed.

I speak advisedly and knowingly when I state that if, instead of a marriage with a buly whose inherent of happiness, those of my relatives whose interference has been comes that squired

but slightly the circut personal attacks in the con-cluding paragraphs. Freely and paintaily do I ad-mit my superficial acquirements as an humble but the paths of science, independ es some of my testimonials are, by a Von Humboldt, Berzelius and some of the most eminent scientific men of America and Europe. I am grateful that upon such risallow pretensions I have been entabled to obtain a steadily increasing practice in my pro-fession during a four years residence in this City, and, I trust, with the good opinion of my fellow-

and, I trust, with the good opinion of my fellow-citizens and friends.

In consclusion I should remark, that it is not in consciusion I should remark, that it is not in consciusion I should remark, that it is not in consciusion.

In conclusion I should remark, that it is not in consciusion to invest with the semblance of romantic rescalty, on unhappy act, which has carried blight of sorrow to the hearts of our respective families, or unnecessarily lacerating the feelings of one stready stricken down with the extinguishment of every hope, by warnings or allusions to the probability of a repetition of an error which has carried its own sting with it, and for which as carried its own sting with it, and for which every possible atonement has, or is wished to be made. I am, sir, yours, &c.,

IFAIAH DECK, M. D., No. 115 Nasanust, N. Y.

Philadelphia, Nov. 4, 1954.

PAIAH DECK. M. D., No. 113 Nassaust. N. Y.

Philadelphia, Nov. 4, 1954.

RHOUR ISLAND.—The ELECTION.—We publish returns from all the towns but seven, Burrillvide, West Greenwich, Jamestown. New Shoreham, Hopkinton, Exeter, and Charlestown. The first will go for the amendment, the others will probably be about belanced. The vote on the first proposition, to abotish the registry tax, is so close that we are mable to say whether it has received the constitutional in sjority or not. The probability is that it has but that there will not be twenty votes to spare. The second, extending the time of registration to within trough days of the voting is lest. The third, relieving the town clerks of the duty of transmitting lists of the voters to the General Assembly, is probably, but not certainly, adopted. The fourth, vesting the pardoning sower in the Governor and Senate, and the fifth, abotishing the session of the General Assembly in Washington, Kent and Britol, are adopted. The vote, it will be seen, is light, and the people have manifested but little interest in the matter. Providence Journal.

Passengers Arrived.

MARINE JOURNAL. PORT OF NEW-YORK ... NOVEMBER IL.

Arrived.

Mrived.

U. S. M. steambhin James Adger. Turnee, Charleston, 56 he, make, and pass, to 5 points, Tileston & Co. Toursday, 1-15 P. M., lat. 34 05, lat. 75 M. creta-sized signals with seamenths from New Tour bound N., 7 P. M. 32 miles S. W. of Cepts increase, with steamening Keystone State from Philosophia bound S. 9 P. M., inthurse light bearing N. W. with steamening N. W. with steamening N. W. with steamening N. W. with the surface of the state of the stat

North Care D. (of Savannah) McLean, Antwerp 33 de seiden, and 2 Speace to W W Sch midt de Co. Oct. 7, int. of 18, iou. 9 %, in vanie from E. S. E., carried easy malarap-cellent meet and main-pard, split sails, ac. that and 200 deaths from choices. p Caroline Tucker, Chain, Havre 34 de, mdse, and 5th to J. A. McGaw; pass, to Land & West. Has had 3 deaths

Ship Coccawatice, (of Savannah) Paxton, Bremen 6 is notes and Sid pass to J. G. Becktel. Her had been weather and 25 death by Cholers on the voyage.

Bris Belle, (Br.) One, Sydney is da, cost to R. W. Ged.

Peretgn Ports.

At Leghera 14th ult., ships Adrian, Hunter; Danube 18th, and T. J. Roper Maxwell, for New York lide; Magnituscock, Van Bohlen, from Trieste, to load for Philadelphia. Sid. 12th, ship Hannah Crocker, Peters, New York; bark J. M. Hicks, Laiham, do.

ialbam, do
Al Navrilles 26th ult., bark West Wind, Sannders, for Pa ermo to lead for New-Gricans.
Sld from Lordon 26th ult., bark Old Hickory, Potter, tfm.
Newcastle, having projel Calenta.
On Coast of Samatra July 20, bark Cores, Smith, for Ge

At Rio Orande 16th nit., barks Wyman, Harrington, for Salem 2 days; Truman, Linnell, for New York 2; only Am At Retterdam 16th ult., schr. Billie Brabe, (Dan) Largen

on about Nov. II
connect Nov. II
connect the ult., brig Dr. Rogers, Bates, from Boston,
tor Surinam ason, to load for Boston.
Tracallo 12th ult., bark F. S. Cassanova, Webber, for An Marcable 12th ult., bark F. S. Cambin Pranklin, watches An Marcable 12th ult., storr. Recognin Pranklin, watches An St Thomas 12th ult., storr. Recognin Pranklin, watches Cathavine Augusta. — Gariand (of Philadelphia), for Parts Rice, to lead for New-York heigh Addy Swith his, for Parts Rice Loud for New-York heigh Addy Swith his, for Parts Rice Louding Cathavine Mullians Sid. 11th, brigs Rolling Wave. Sc Domingo; Addison Mullians Sid. 11th, brigs Rolling Wave. Sc Domingo; Addison Mullians Sid. 11th, brigs Rolling Wave. Sc Domingo; Addison Mullians.

At St. Jago 16th uit, back Rosnoke, Farran, for New York

Ar 28; Jago 16th alt, beig Occools, Chilton, Failed, Arr, at Clenfuegoi 28d ult., brig Occools, Chilton, Failed, Arr, at Cardenas 28th alt., brig Levant, Brock, Philad. Sid. beit Suwarrow, Pendieton, Sague.
Arr et Matareas 25th ult., barks Juhllee, Gooding, Portland, Arnbella, Sterson, and Cerintnian, Edgeomb, do., 28th, schr. Empire, Charleston, and Cerintnian, Edgeomb, do., 28th, schr. Empire, Charleston, Sid., 28th, barks Lyra, Semis, 7th, Jane E. Walse, York, do. Sol., 28th, barks Lyra, Semis, Vort, try Brothers, Smith, Charleston, 27th, creamer Falcon, Hartselm, Aspinwall; ship Monterey, Purington, Mobile, bark White Sen, Wade, New Urleans, Arr, at do. 28th, bark St., Jago, Forg, Portland; schr. Sarah Maris, Janes, New York

aris, Jones, New-York, Arr at St. John, N. B., 29th ult., schr. Mary Greton, Branen, Boston. Arr. at do. 30th ult., schr. Sagamore, Brown, Pottlaud. Cid., thr. Josephine, Abeil, Australia. Arr. at Quebec Nov. 5, schr. Flor de Vours, Maitos, N. Yerk.

STATE OF THE MARKETS TO-DAY.

SATURDAY, Nov. 11-2'P. M.
Ashes are unchanged; sales of Pots at \$6 87; and Corros.—The market is duli at the decline of yes

FLOUR AND MEAL-The demand for the low grades

of Western and State Flour is less active and for the medium grades prices are lower; for export the demand is less active, and, with increased arrivals, pr ces are heavy. Caradian Flour is quiet at \$8 75.

The sales of Western Canal are 2,600 bbls. at \$ 170 sixes of victoria Cambridge \$8 50 0 \$8 81 for mixed to good brane's Michigan, Indiana. Upper Lake, and common to good Ohio. Southern Flour is 12 c. lower and the demand moderate, owing to the inclement weather; sales of 600 bbls. at \$8 75@ \$9 25 for mixed to good standard brands, \$9 75 @ \$10 25 for fancy and extra brands. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are both unchanges

GRAN-A firmer market for Wheat and a fair denand, holders being unwilling to sell at yesterday's motations; prices are nominal. Rye is quiet but firm at \$1 31 @ \$1 32 for River. OATS are firm at 52@57c. for State and Western

Barley is held at \$1 35 2 51 40. Corn is lower and in good supply; sales 25,000 bushels at 88@89c. for Western mixed, in store, and 90c. delivered, and 91 @ WHISKY-The supply is moderate, and there is but

little doing; sales 160 bbls. Prison at 42c. PROVISIONS-Holders of Pork are firmer; sales of

Mess at \$12 w \$12 12, and Prime at \$11 37. Beef is dull and heavy for common, and sales are without quotable change. Lard is firm at 10@10\$c. Butter

Miscellancons

BOX WOOD.—Fifty tuns TURKEY BOX WOOD just received and for safe by REYNOLD's & DANIELS, Mc. to Gold sc. COSTAR'S EFFECTUAL BAT,
COCKROACH, &c., EXTERMINATOR, Detail No.
40 Broadway N Y None continu unless signed by HENRY
R COSTAR, For sale by all the principal Draggless.

FOR SALE-PEW No. 4, Church of Messiah, (Dr. Osgood.) Apply at No. 201 Greenest, or to the HARD-WOOD LUMBER.-Oak, Asb. W.

ARD-WOOD INDEST.—VAR. AND VI. Word, Walnut, Hickory, &c. &c., wholesome and related to prices.

J. JOHNSON, No. 285, Wester, 1100 NSON, No. 285, Wester, No. 286, SUMMER CANDLES.—ALLAN, HAY & Co. Summer confines to manufacture a superior article of SUMMER CANDLES, of all store. Warranted full weights, 56 canada in he pound. Works Nos. 39, 41 and 51 blaw.

THE genuine MAGNETIC POWDER and will effectually extrapte insects and vermic. Franciscal depot to 424 Broadway.

No. 624 Broadway.

Y EAST POWDER,—B. T. BABBITT is that
original inventor of the GHEMICAL YEART FOW.
DER, which is prepared and sold by him at No. 14 and Washington-4. New York, in the case.
Those who perchase should see that they get that with the above saine on.

COAL.-Very best quality of RED ASH, store Coald - very best and sellvered in good order from under sheds at \$7 per tun; WHITE ASH \$6 75, from yard No. 56 Goerek st., between Rivington and Stanton etc. MAT GLINTON.

CUMBERLAND COML.—The NEW-CREEK COMPANY offers for one Coal from their Mines in Stampshire Consty, Va. to be shipped from their Wharves in Baltimore, or from their Dépôt in New-York. This Coal has been used in United States are smeal commotives and iron foundaries with entire satisfaction. For steam purposes it has no superior. Apply at the office of the Company, No. 35 Wallet., New York.

Drean Steamers, &t.

NEW-YORK and CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP Chese steamers are unsurpassed in the season apply only to constant on the passage, apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, agent, No. 5 Bowling Green. Letter Bags made up at the office. Letters, 25 content.

U. S. MAIL LINE for CALIFORNIA, via MONDAY, New 20, at 20 clock P. M., trans past foot of Warrenest. North River, with be dispushed the feet examining NORTH STAR. Capain Richard. Wanned, to connect a Parama with the new and superior steamship GOLDEN AGE. A spare bine slowly skept at Panama, to prevent detention is case of socident. For passage, apply at the Company's office, No. 177 West at. J. W. RAYMOND.

U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—For BLAYNON B. BAVANA and NEW-ORLEANS—OD PRIDAY, New IT, at 2 P. M., from pier foot of Warren et. N. E., by the well known and favorite steemable CRESCENT CITY, Capt. John McGonam.

Passage can be secured at the Company's office. Principat to New-Orleans, 30 cente per cubic field. Specie unly taken on freight to Harman.

Shippers will be applied with blook bills of bedien of the form signed by the Company, on spelication at their science. No other forms signed, and no bills of laiding will be signed after the hour of salting.

For treight or passage apply at the office of the Company, No 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

MORDERSEN.

No IT West-at, corner of Warran. M. O. ROBERTS.

FOR CHARLESTON and FLORIDA.—SEMIWEEKLY U. S. MALL LINE —The new and fost-going
steemer MARION, W. Foster Commander, will leave Fin.
RO. 4, No ch. River, on SATURDAY Nov. II, At 4 winch P.
M. precisies, For freight apricy on board, where all hills of
m precisies, For freight apricy on board, where all hills of
precision, For freight apricy on board, where all hills of
precision will be sirved, and for passent at the effice of SPOP
issima will be sirved, and for passent at the effice of SPOP
issima will be sirved and for passent at the silve of Polyche, SE
to Firlant second after 10 website on the day of leaving.
The streamer JAS ADGPR amreads the MARION, leaving
on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 15.

WAEDLAW, WALKER & BURNSIDE, PACTORS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and CECEIVING and FORWARDING AGENTS, CHARLES TON. S. C.

Medical.

TITS! FITS.—If you wish to be Cured of Epilepsy terfalling mekness) use DR HARTS VEGETABLE EXTRACT. It is the only remedy for you. The son of
D. W. Stewart, Eq., of the firm on browning, for worth Ablen, wholesale host and show design, No. 14 Warren et, was
unred by this medicine after all other means had failed, if andrells of others have also been cured by it. See pumphlets.
Slogic packner, \$3 or four suchages for \$10. Son by exprestion any part of the United Sause. Prepared by S. HARF, M.
D. No. 47 West Structure, yet, invented cast

No PARPARATION ever yet invented can No PREPARATION ever yet invented can equal GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEGICATED SOAF for curing tean, pinciples, frechies, chap, chafes, and all shis defermities. Beware of lotions containing mineral astrongents, they remove to the completion, and positive propellant settled years of positive propellant settled years of positive propellant settled years. The propellant settled propellant settled years of the positive statement of the propellant settled years of the propellant years of